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Of several mental foramina, the largest one is situated below the position of the first premolar.

The condyle holds the same relative height as in Cats. The back portion of the jaw, including the coronoid process, is proportionately not so broad as in the latter. The masseteric fossa is shallower at its lower part, and is not bounded by the everted base, but is defined a little above the latter in a curvature sweeping from the condyle downward and forward to an angle about half-way below the position of the last molar tooth.

The molar teeth, of which there were five, completely occupied the space back of the canine, as in some of the viverrine and musteline animals, there being no hiatus in the series. All the molars were double-fanged, and none appear to have been of the tubercular kind.

The first premolar was the smallest, and the third premolar appears to have been the largest tooth of the molar series. The fourth premolar was intermediate in size to the third and the last molar, which appears to have but little exceeded this and the second premolar.

The remains of the crown of the last molar indicate a bilobed tooth, apparently like the sectorial molar of *Felis*, and without a heel. The crown of the tooth in advance was provided with a well-developed heel, but the fore part is too much broken to ascertain its form. The larger tooth in advance, the third premolar, retains its heel, which has a subtrenchant fore and aft border, and is bounded internally and externally by an oblique basal ridge.

For the animal indicated by the fossil jaw, the name of *Patriofelis ulta* is proposed. The measurements of the specimen are as follow :

Estimated length of lower jaw when complete .....	6 inches.
Breadth of coronoid process at base .....	$1\frac{3}{4}$ "
Height at condyle, and below last molar tooth.....	$1\frac{3}{8}$ "
Height below first premolar.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "
Length of molar series.....	3 "

Breadth of crown of first molar tooth,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lines; second do., 8 lines; third do., 9 lines; fourth do.,  $7\frac{3}{4}$  lines; fifth do., 8 lines.

Prof. Marsh exhibited specimens of the remains of a bird allied to the Turkey, which he considered as belonging to an extinct species. These remains were said to have been found in the green sand of Monmouth Co., N. J., but doubtless were from the post-tertiary above it. He proposed to name the species *Meleagris altus*.

Prof. Marsh also called attention to the tooth of a Peccary from the miocene of Shark River, New Jersey. It is a second molar from the left side of the lower jaw. He proposes to call the species to which it belonged *Dicotyles antiquus*.

#### March 15th.

The President, DR. RUSCHENBERGER, in the Chair.

Twenty members present.

The following paper was presented for publication :

"Cross Fertilization and Law of Sex in *Euphorbia*." By Thomas Meehan.

#### March 22d.

DR. CARSON, Vice-President, in the Chair.

Thirty-six members present.

The following paper was presented for publication :

1870.]